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THE CHRONICLE

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Hibernating bears could provide a medical researcher with clues to the treatment of human illnesses such as kidney disease and anorexia nervosa. Story on Page 5.

The Education Department told Congress last week that it would not pay administrative allowances to the state agencies that guarantee student loans. Story on Page 13.

On-campus day care for students' children is more in demand than ever, but many colleges are having trouble finding the money or the space for it. Story on Page 29.

Joel Conarroe's new job as president of the Guggenheim Foundation puts him in daily touch with the national community of scholars and artists. Story on Page 33.

Fewer women's sports teams at colleges and universities are being coached by women, a meeting of female athletic administrators was told. Story on Page 35.

Canadian professors have called on the government to produce a "coherent" strategy for financing university research. Story on Page 39.

Miami (below), once a quiet fishing village, is fast becoming an international trade and financial capital. A guide for visiting academics begins on Page 24.



METRO DADE COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE

Athletics	35-38
Bulletin Board	48-79
Calendar of Events	44-45
Computers	34
Deadlines	46-47
Deaths	43
Gazette	42-43
Government & Politics	13-22
Grants	43-44
International News	38-40
Letters	41
Personal & Professional	23-28
Philanthropy	33
Scholarship	5-12
Students	29-32

LEGISLATORS CRITICIZE DECISION

Education Dept. to Delay Its Proposals for Extension of Higher Education Act

By ROBIN WILSON

WASHINGTON

The Education Department has decided to wait until President Reagan sends his next budget to Congress in January to reveal the Administration's recommendations for extending the Higher Education Act.

The decision, announced last week, was criticized by education leaders in Congress, who said they would move ahead

without the Administration's proposals, and by higher-education representatives.

The move reversed the course that department officials had planned to follow. Education Secretary William J. Bennett had said he expected to deliver his proposals to Capitol Hill this month. Other department officials had said the proposals would be released soon after Congress returned from its August recess.

The House Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education has almost finished its hearings on extending the statute, and the Senate Subcommittee on Education, Arts, and the Humanities began hearing testimony this month.

The act expires September 30, but another education law provides an automatic one-year extension.

Bruce M. Carnes, acting Deputy Undersecretary of Education, said last week "it was always an option" that the department would not respond until next year to Congress's request for its recommendations.

"It is customary that re-authorization proposals, all legislative proposals, go up

To save money, a House committee voted last week to eliminate loans for more than 650,000 students. Story on Page 13.

with budget submissions," he said. "That is the usual way it is done."

Richard Jerue, vice-president for governmental relations of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, said Mr. Carnes's statement "shows he is totally unfamiliar with the process."

"Administrations in the past have sent up re-authorization proposals that were not in line with the budget proposals, so that is just wrong," said Mr. Jerue, a former Senate aide.

Following the department's announcement
Continued on Page 18, Column 1

U.S. Will Publish Education Research Barred by Panel

By STACY E. PALMER

WASHINGTON

The Education Department has reversed controversial decisions made last spring by a high-level panel to bar publication of some education-research materials.

The action, by Under Secretary of Education Gary L. Bauer, will allow researchers at several federally sponsored education-research laboratories to publish materials that they had agreed to produce as part of their contracts with the agency. The researchers had been asked to halt the publication of some materials by a department panel in charge of cutting the agency's printing costs.

House Unit Investigating

Some education researchers charged that the panel had overreached its mandate to trim spending and had tried to censor the publication of certain types of research.

Mr. Bauer said, however, that he had found no evidence of censorship.

The House Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations has been looking into
Continued on Page 20, Column 1

Pentagon Vows Not to Restrict 'Star Wars' Work

Officials say basic research won't be classified or censored

By KIM McDONALD

WASHINGTON

Senior Pentagon officials have assured university administrators that they will neither classify nor censor fundamental research supported by the Defense Department's "Star Wars" program—the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Scientists on some campuses had asserted that university policies designed to assure academic freedom would bar them from accepting contracts for research that could be restricted in any way by military officials.

James A. Ionson, who directs the Innovative Science and Technology Office of the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization, told a gathering of university administrators here that he had no intention of imposing any restrictions on fundamental research supported by his office.

"My opinion is that it would be counterproductive," he said.

Scientists Were Skeptical

Mr. Ionson noted, however, that research involving a military system or a technology "critical to defense programs" could be classified. But such restrictions would have to be spelled out beforehand in research contracts, he said.

Some university scientists had questioned whether the results of basic research done for the Star Wars program could actually remain free from interference by the Pentagon, especially if the results could be directly applied to development of the proposed missile-defense system.

Some said they did not want to accept three-year research contracts from the
Continued on Page 22, Column 1

Efforts to Limit Tenure Could Lead to 'First-Rate Disaster,' AAUP Head Says

By BEVERLY T. WATKINS

WASHINGTON

Colleges and universities that raise standards in an effort to limit the number of faculty members who receive tenure are threatening the quality and character of the professoriate, the general secretary of the American Association of University Professors has charged.

Not long ago, said the A.A.U.P.'s Ernst Benjamin, "faculty members could prove themselves by publishing a book with a good publisher and then take things for granted." Now, he says, "we are demanding great accomplishments to get tenure, but we are not improving the qualifications of the faculty."

If the current trend to limit tenure con-

tinues, he says, "we could have a first-rate disaster."

Officials who make tenure decisions "are showing an increased interest in the 'product,'" Mr. Benjamin said in an interview. They want faculty members to do more research, get more grants, write more articles, and publish more works with different publishers, he said.

As a result, he said, the road to tenure in academe is becoming "a rote process"—Mr. Benjamin likened it to the procedures used in elementary and secondary education—in which faculty members are measured by the number of their grants and publications, rather than by their intellectual abilities. Those standards will diminish the
Continued on Page 28, Column 1



CHRONICLE PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN C. PHILLIPS

Ernst Benjamin: "If it is so hard to get tenure, no one sensible will want to be a faculty member, because what is the point? I do worry."

The new policy, she said, was imposed because the military was financing "terror and sabotage" in Central America and because Reagan Administration officials had discussed sending troops to the region.

"If by refusing to publish recruiting schedules we save one person from being 'the few, the proud, the dead,' the campaign will have been worth it," she wrote.

The publications board that oversees the newspaper, however, ruled last week that Ms. Maceroni had no authority to change advertising policy, and gave her seven days to reverse her decision. If she doesn't comply, board members say she will either be suspended from her job for 10 days with pay or fired.

Texas A&M System Cuts 725 Jobs in Budget Crunch

The Texas A&M University system has eliminated 725 jobs this fall as the result of a tight state budget that provided no money for faculty pay raises.

The cuts affected 5 per cent of the system's employees.

All of the eliminated positions are administrative and support staff, said Jeffrey Alford, a spokesman for the university. No faculty members will be laid off.

The system will realize a \$13.4-million savings as a result of the cuts, which Mr. Alford said would come "essentially through attrition and retirement."

Most of the savings will be used for salary increases for faculty members. While the legislature ordered 3-per-cent pay hikes for clerical and support workers, raises for faculty members and professional staff were not set at any level.

Texas's budget crunch, prompted by a downturn in oil prices, has hit universities throughout the state. University officials said the Texas A&M system's \$688-million operating

budget increased by only 3.6 per cent this year, the smallest rise in 21 years.

Brown U. Prohibits Kegs Except at Registered Events

Students at Brown University may no longer bring kegs of beer or other large containers of alcohol onto the campus except for social events registered with the student-activities office. The new rule includes the 18 fraternities located on the campus.

Brown officials object to kegs because they "encourage overconsumption of alcohol," said John M. Robinson, dean of students. "We know of instances when people are called back the next morning to a 'finish-the-keg' party" after a social event has taken place. In addition, Mr. Robinson said, keg parties tend to "take place at random in the dorms without supervision."

The organizers of registered social events must agree to limit the amount of alcohol served and to provide attractive food in prescribed proportions. They must also satisfy university officials that students' identification cards will be checked to insure that minors are not served.

Corrections

► An article about Eugene E. Eubanks, dean of the school of education at the University of Missouri at Kansas City (*The Chronicle*, September 11), incorrectly reported the cost of educational improvements that a federal court ordered for the Kansas City School District in the wake of a desegregation lawsuit. The improvements will cost approximately \$14-million.

► An article on the National Collegiate Athletic Association's enforcement procedures (*The Chronicle*, September 11) incorrectly identified Donna Lopiano. Ms. Lopiano is director of intercollegiate athletics for women at the University of Texas at Austin.

Two-Thirds of Public Says College Is 'Very Important'

Nearly two-thirds of the public believes it is "very important" to have a college education, and about half think the main advantage of college is to enhance students' job opportunities, according to the annual Gallup poll on attitudes toward education.

The nationwide survey of 1,528 adults was conducted in May and was sponsored by Phi Delta Kappan. The results appear in the current issue of *Phi Delta Kappan*, the monthly magazine of the education organization.

Nearly 90 per cent of parents of public-school children who were polled would like their oldest child to attend college, but only two-thirds expect the child to do so, according to the survey results.

Most of the parents expressed concern about meeting college costs. Forty per cent said it would be very difficult to pay for college; 37 per cent thought it would be fairly difficult; 15 per cent, not

very difficult; and 6 per cent, not difficult. Two per cent had no opinion.

The public's belief in the importance of a college education has grown since 1978, the figures indicate. In that year, only 36 per cent of the public rated having a college education very important.

The following table shows responses of all those surveyed in 1985 to the question "What do you feel are the chief advantages of a college education, if any?" The figures total over 100 per cent because of multiple responses.

Job opportunities, better jobs	52%
Higher income	18%
More knowledge	14%
Preparation for life	13%
Opens doors, provides opportunities	10%
Specialized training	10%
Exposure to new experiences, ideas	6%
Higher social level, status	6%
Maturation	6%
Teaches person to think	3%
No advantages	4%
Other, don't know	4%

Sirens, 'Hot Line,' and Evacuation Plan Are All Necessary at College in 'Leak City'

By GAYNELLE EVANS

INSTITUTE, W.VA.

"This is leak city," says Thomas W. Cole. "There are small leaks, medium-sized leaks, and humongous leaks. Not all of them are toxic, but they are a part of life."

Mr. Cole, who is president of West Virginia State College, has reason to know about leaks: West Virginia State's campus is located less than 300 feet from the Union Carbide Corporation plant here. A leak last month that sent more than 100 local residents to hospitals—and that followed by less than a year a disastrous leak at a Union Carbide plant in Bhopal, India—has focused the attention of many in this small city in the Kanawha Valley on the dangers associated with chemical accidents.

The valley itself is home to at least six chemical companies that manufacture or store such diverse substances as ammonia, chlorine, and hydrogen sulfide. But the Union Carbide factory here is the only one in the United States that manufactures methyl isocyanate—M.I.C.—the pesticide ingredient that escaped from the Union Carbide plant last December in Bhopal, killing more than 2,000 people.

"After Bhopal, we realized for the first time how dangerous M.I.C. is," says Dallas C. Brown, a retired U.S. Army brigadier general and a history professor at the college. "Then we became concerned that it could happen here."

Responsibility of Plant

Shortly after the Bhopal accident, college officials, joined by representatives of the city, the company, and Kanawha County, worked to design an intricately coordinated emergency-response plan. In case of a toxic leak, the plan was to be set in motion by a phone call from the plant.

"The plant is to notify the county," says General Brown, who is co-chairman of the college's environmental-safety committee. "The county then sets off a siren on campus. We are all to go inside the buildings designated as airtight and wait for the cloud to dissipate."

Those who remain outdoors are more likely to be injured, he added.

That plan was tested when a leak occurred at the factory in August, two weeks before classes began. Fumes from a mixture of two chemicals, aldarcab oxime and methylene chloride, were accidentally heated in the plant's pesticide unit. The subsequent reaction forced a cloud of toxic steam through several faulty gaskets and out into the atmosphere, according to a company spokesman.

County officials, however, were not notified of the accident by the plant's management for between 15 and 40 minutes after it happened. "It boiled down to management errors," says Mr. Cole. Plant officials, he says, "did not follow the best operating procedures."

But after the warning sirens were set off, the plan fell into place. "We found that our plan worked as well as it could have under the circumstances," says Mr. Cole.

"But critical to those plans was



PHOTOGRAPH FOR THE CHRONICLE BY STEVEN WAYNE ROINCH
Thomas W. Cole: "Union Carbide's credibility is now on the line." The company's plant is in the background above.

the early warning from the plant."

No one on the campus was hurt, but more than 100 area residents went to hospitals with lung, eye, nose and throat irritations caused by the fumes.

Two days after the leak, Mr. Cole and other representatives from the community met with Warren M. Anderson, Union Carbide's chief executive officer and chairman of the board. "We told him that Carbide needed to do better," says Mr. Cole. "If they can't keep the chemicals in the plant, then they need to close it down. But I think they can keep the chemicals in there."

Since the accident, the plant has shut down the operations that use aldarcab oxime and methylene chloride, the plant manager has been replaced, and the company has reduced the quantity of toxic chemicals it stores there. New warning measures, such as the installation of a "hot line" from the plant to the college, have been planned. "Union Carbide's credibility is now on the line," says Mr. Cole.

The college has also requested that the state and the company provide money for additional exit roads to speed evacuation of the college and of nearby homes and businesses.

"This disaster has forced us, the community, and Carbide to the table in a professional, amicable relationship," says Mr. Cole. "We have no choice but to cooperate and work these problems out."

Jobs a Major Concern

One community group, People Concerned About M.I.C., believes that other steps should be taken to eliminate the possibility of another such accident. "We feel that Carbide shouldn't be making such highly dangerous chemicals in the middle of this community, right next to this college," says Edwin D. Hoffman, chairman of the college's division of social sciences, who is also co-chairman of the community organization. "They should remove the more dangerous chemicals and manufacture safer chemicals here so that people can continue to have their jobs."

Jobs are an important part of any discussion about the valley's chem-

ical industry, because approximately 10 per cent of the area's work force is employed in the chemical industry, says John A. Chapman, president of the Charleston Regional Chamber of Commerce and Development.

If the companies were to leave the valley, "we could have an economic disaster," says General Brown. "Take the chemical industry out, and we might as well close up West Virginia."

Enrollment Up 2 Pct.

Many of the college's students—or their parents—work in the chemical industry. They are acquainted with the dangers associated with proximity to companies that manufacture dangerous chemicals, says Mr. Cole. Two weeks after the leak occurred, classes began, bringing 4,465 students to the campus, a 2-per-cent increase in enrollment over last year.

"We were concerned that the negative press Institute received would hurt us," says Mr. Cole. "But 90 per cent of our students commute. They live in the area, and they are used to leaks." The increase in enrollment might have been larger if the toxic leak had not occurred, he adds.

More than 60 per cent of the 274 students living in campus residence halls are not from the valley. Many of them—especially freshmen or those who are new to the campus—may worry more than others about the possibility of harmful chemical leaks.

Since the August chemical leak, the reactions of some nervous newcomers to everyday events have been a source of amazement for returning students. For example, on the second day of the college's freshmen orientation, the siren sounded on the campus to summon members of the town's volunteer fire department, sending several freshmen bolting from their dormitory out into the yard. Others began pounding on the residence-hall director's door, demanding to know what was going on.

"It's just because of the leaks," says Carlos McKiven, the residence-hall director. "New students are just not used to them."

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

The destruction of a working satellite in a recent test of America's anti-satellite weapon has angered scientists. Story on Page 7.

A list of some 870 U.S. scholars who have been awarded Fulbright grants begins on Page 12.

Twenty years after its creation, the National Endowment for the Humanities has become a crucial, if controversial, source of support for scholars. Story on Page 18.

The Senate has voted to cut \$810-million from the Guaranteed Student Loan program. Story on Page 21.

Value-added testing, a newly popular tool for finding out how much students really learn, has been going on for a decade at a Missouri university. Story on Page 21.

Too many data and not enough evaluation may undermine colleges' efforts to improve programs, some officials warn. Story on Page 26.

Admissions officers say there's only one thing worse than getting an unfavorable mention in a college guidebook: not getting mentioned at all. Story on Page 33.

Faculty handbooks too often are filled with "ambiguities and weasel words," says a consultant on the manuals. Story on Page 27.

Surveys of college presidents and athletic directors reveal little support for barring freshmen from intercollegiate athletics. Story on Page 43.

Australia is mounting a concerted attack on youth unemployment. Story on Page 47.

The powerful earthquake in Mexico City left universities unscathed. Story on Page 47.

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE

Athletics	43-46
Bulletin Board	58-95
Calendar of Events	53-57
Computers	32
Deadlines	57
Deaths	52
Gazette	51-52
Government & Politics	21-25
Grants	52-53
Ideas	31
International News	47-48
Letters & Opinion	49-50
Personal & Professional	27-31
Scholarship	7-20
Students	33-41

AIDS on Campuses: Concern Goes Beyond Health as Officials Prepare to Handle Flood of Questions

By LAWRENCE BIEMILLER

BERKELEY, CAL.

At the University of California's 30,000-student campus here, at least three people have died after contracting AIDS, and several others are now being treated for the disease itself or for one of the ailments that are thought to be its precursors.

The university, which established an AIDS-education program last spring to answer questions from worried students, faculty members, and staff employees, is now working to develop policies for dealing with a series of complex logistical and philosophical questions that the disease, which struck

first at the nation's homosexual communities, is now raising on campus—in student affairs, personnel, public relations, and other areas.

Berkeley 'Half a Year Ahead'

"People don't realize that there are students here and at every campus in California with AIDS," says Mary O'Donnell, assistant director of the university's student-health service. "We may be half a year ahead of the rest of the country in terms of how the epidemic has hit us, but, seeing the way it's escalating, other universities in the next three months are going to have to deal with the same issues."

"I can't believe there's any school around that doesn't have a few high-risk people on campus," says Margaret W. Bridwell, director of the University of Maryland's health service and president of the American College Health Association. "I suspect," she adds, "that most places will end up eventually with at least one" AIDS patient.

The American College Health Association has appointed a task force that will consider AIDS-related policies for recommendation to its member institutions. And the American Council on Education has asked its general counsel, Sheldon Steinbach, to consider

Continued on Page 38, Column 1

NIH Adopts Guidelines for Experiments in Gene Therapy Performed on Humans

By JOAN C. AMATNIEK

BETHESDA, MD.

Guidelines for conducting experimental procedures in human gene therapy were unanimously adopted last week by the committee that advises the National Insti-

tutes of Health on questions involving genetic research.

Gene therapy involves transplanting functional, genetically engineered hereditary material from one person into the cells of another person suffering from certain rare and fatal hereditary diseases.

All such research conducted or sponsored by an institution that receives support from the National Institutes of Health must adhere to the new guidelines. The Recombinant-DNA Advisory Committee, which drew up the rules, will consider only proposals for altering genes in human body cells, not in reproductive cells.

The guidelines, called "Points to Con-

Continued on Page 19, Column 1

7 Athletes Suspended in Slush-Fund Case at Texas Christian U.

FORT WORTH

Seven Texas Christian University football players have been suspended and one university trustee has resigned amid charges that 29 present and former players profited from a slush fund set up by boosters and former coaches.

The charges include a suggestion that after payments had been made for several years, some players held up the boosters and coaches for more.

Jim Wacker, Texas Christian's football coach, first announced that he had learned that six players—one of them the team's star running back, Kenneth Davis—had accepted impermissible payments. He suspended all six indefinitely. Last week, as a National Collegiate Athletic Association investigator was due to arrive on the campus, another player admitted to receiving payments; he was also suspended.

Booster Resigns as Trustee

In the interim, Dick Lowe, an alumnus and Texas Christian booster, resigned as a trustee of the university. In an emotional letter of resignation to Chancellor William E. Tucker, Mr. Lowe described how coaches and alumni had organized a slush fund in 1980, when F. A. Dry, now assistant coach at Baylor University, was the

Continued on Page 45, Column 1

Campuses Fear Pentagon Move on Exchanges

Some say Weinberger report may foretell ban on Soviets

By STACY E. PALMER

WASHINGTON

University officials said last week they were afraid the Pentagon was trying to gain public support for restrictions on visits by Russian scientists to American campuses.

Their fears stemmed from the issuance of a report outlining ways in which the Defense Department said that information at American universities, weapons-manufacturing companies, and other institutions involved in developing defense materials had been leaked to the Soviet Union.

In issuing the report, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger charged that the Soviets had been "ruthlessly efficient" in acquiring American technological information illegally.

The report contained no information about universities that wasn't already pub-

Presidents of 17 scientific societies have objected to Pentagon attempts to restrict access to their meetings. Story on Page 7.

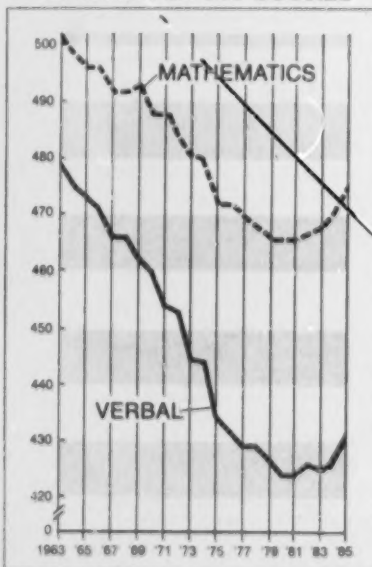
licly known, leading some campus officials to conclude that the Defense Department was using the document to help build the public pressure that would be necessary to impose new limits on exchanges of information.

"The information in it was fairly vague," said John Shattuck, vice-president for government, communication, and public affairs at Harvard University. "But it's the tone of the report that has prompted concern on campus."

"It seemed to suggest," he said, "that

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

CHANGES IN SAT SCORES



Average scores on the College Board's Scholastic Aptitude Test continued to rise last year. See story on Page 33.

Harvard Management Company—established by the university to manage its investments—said his organization was reviewing the endowment's \$5-million investment in the Philip Morris Company. It has already sold stock in several other tobacco companies.

Mr. Cabot said the review was "not being conducted from the standpoint that tobacco stocks are immoral or wrong," but to determine if they were a good investment.

Although tobacco companies have not lost a product-liability suit in more than 20 years, he said, the increasing numbers of cases and court rulings in other liability cases have raised the possibility of judgments against the companies.

Ex-President Sues College for \$1.6-Million

Donald Gatzke, former president of Flathead Valley Community College in Kalispell, Mont., has sued the college and four of its trustees for \$1.6-million for failing to reappoint him as an admissions counselor.

Mr. Gatzke resigned as president in 1983 after a closed-door session with the trustees and signed a three-year contract as a counselor. His suit says the contract should be renewed because all of the evaluations of his performance have been excellent. A spokesman for the college acknowledged that Mr. Gatzke's evaluations had been positive, but said the trustees had nevertheless decided not to renew his contract. The trustees said they were not required by law to give any reasons for not renewing a contract. The case will be heard in U.S. District Court in Flathead County.

Cal. State System Plans Pacific Rim Initiative

Chancellor W. Ann Reynolds of the California State University system has announced a university program to help California develop closer trading relations with the 25 countries bordering the Pacific Ocean.

It calls for expanded curricular programs in languages, international affairs, and business; enlarged overseas programs operated by the university; and a series of courses on non-American cultures.

The aim is to improve the preparation of students for foreign environments and to attract students with international leadership potential, Ms. Reynolds said.

A Commission on the Pacific Rim has been created to develop details of the plan.

Ex-Professor at Stanford Loses Reinstatement Bid

The California Court of Appeal has turned down a plea for reinstatement by a former faculty member at Stanford University who was fired in 1972 for allegedly inciting anti-war protests on the campus.

H. Bruce Franklin, now a professor of English at Rutgers University, had also sought damages from Stanford for the three years he was unemployed after being dismissed by the university.

A speech by Mr. Franklin protesting the U.S. invasion of Laos in 1971 was followed by a student takeover of a computer center.

Medical Graduates' Debts Found to Average \$30,000

The average medical student who graduated in 1985 was nearly \$30,000 in debt—13 per cent more than last year's typical graduate—according to a survey by the Association of American Medical Colleges.

Thomas H. Dial, who directed the survey, said the high indebtedness was due to a combination of factors, including changes in federal student-loan policies and an increase in the cost of attending medical school.

The survey found that 16,318 physicians had been graduated this year, slightly fewer than last year's total of 16,343. The drop, though small, appears to confirm the association's prediction that the number of physicians educated by U.S. medical schools will slowly decrease over the next several years.

Correction

Because of incorrect information supplied by the College Board, some figures for tuition and fees (*The Chronicle*, August 14) were in error. At the three campuses of Cuyahoga Community College, in-state tuition was \$900 last year and is \$945 this year. Out-of-state students there will pay an additional \$1,575. At Rhodes College, tuition for 1985-86 is \$6,900. Tuition at Wayland Baptist College was \$2,200 last year and is \$2,300 this year.

1,000 Students, 1,000 Trees: Campus of Cedar Crest College Is an Arboretum

By JEAN EVANGELAUF

ALLENTOWN, PA.

A stroll around Cedar Crest College is a stroll around the world.

The ginkgo tree represents China; the weeping white birch, Europe and Asia Minor; the cryptomeria, Japan; the wild cherry, the Eastern United States and South-eastern Canada.

Cedar Crest, a women's college on a bluff in a residential neighborhood here, has 1,000 students and 1,000 trees.

Recently the campus was designated the William F. Curtis Arboretum, in honor of the president who served from 1908 to 1941. A minister of the Reformed Church of America, he was a horticulturist by avocation.

In 1915, when Mr. Curtis moved the college from downtown Allentown to what was then a rural area, the 50-acre site was a cornfield. On it stood a single tree—a mature black walnut.

Now the campus, since enlarged to 88 acres, is graced by 1,000 trees and shrubs representing more than 140 varieties.

Most of them were planted by Mr. Curtis.

"He was the right president at the right time, and every college needs one of those presidents," said Gene S. Cesari, Cedar Crest's current president.

He Scolded the Laggards

Elizabeth Curtis, who was a child when her father moved the campus, said the trees were "his golf, his recreation."

"After work every day, he would prune and water them, and scold the ones that weren't growing as they should," she recalled.

Miss Curtis said her father, who lectured widely, "found it difficult to ask for money for the college, but he managed to weave into his talks a cagey and most effective request for trees."

At one engagement an elderly man, who had obviously heard Mr. Curtis speak before, approached him before the sermon and asked querulously, "How many trees do you want?"

Mr. Curtis, as always, seized the opportunity. "We could use 1,000 seedlings of all types," he replied, and soon they arrived.

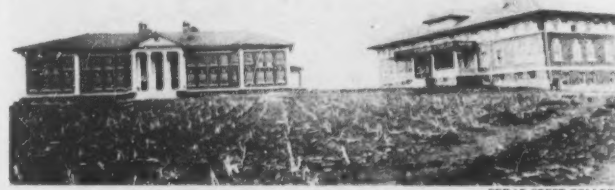
Of course, many of the seedlings he planted did not thrive, and many of the seeds he sowed did not sprout.

"One time Dad got 100 Persian peach seeds. He worked on them, studied them—oh, they were the dickens to grow," Miss Curtis said. But some did mature. "They were simply gorgeous," she recalled, noting that they have since died of old age.

Mr. Curtis was fond of academic processions, and he planted many flowering trees to beautify the route of the marches, his daughter said.

Cedar Crest is registered with the American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboreta, which is located on the campus of Swarthmore College, itself an arboretum.

About 25 U.S. colleges and universities have arboreta registered with the association. The designation indicates that the property is a place where trees or shrubs are grown for study, and labeled and maintained for public enjoyment.



CEDAR CREST COLLEGE



ROBERT DEVLING

President William F. Curtis moved Cedar Crest College in 1915 to what was then a rural area (top). Today, the fruits of his labors in planting trees have led to designation of the campus as an arboretum.

Visitors to Cedar Crest may view Mr. Curtis's handiwork by walking a self-guided nature trail, which was developed in 1982 by the members of the student biology club. Among the 44 types of trees it highlights are Austrian pines, bald cypresses, buckeyes, copper beeches, dogwoods, European larches, magnolias, Scotch pines, sycamore maples, and tulip trees.

Each student in "Introduction to Biology" is assigned a tree to study. She must make weekly observations and file a report at the end of the semester.

"It's funny to see the freshmen around campus with measuring tapes, studying their trees," said Judy Bremec, a senior who was assigned a Japanese cherry tree.

"We have to identify our tree, measure its height and trunk size, describe its natural environment and draw pictures of the leaf and any fruit," said RosaLynn Olivares, a senior who was assigned a Kentucky coffee tree.

Designating the campus an arboretum has been a long-time desire of J. Robert Halma, a biology professor at Cedar Crest. However, money to label the trees properly, replace diseased ones, and broaden the collection was not available until 1983.

"On August 11, 1983, a rip-roaring storm came through campus, and twisted around the old walnut tree," Mr. Halma said.

The bad news was that the college lost its landmark.

The good news was that Cedar Crest received about \$3,000 in insurance money to cover the loss.

With that money the college was able to embark on a new round of tree planting and purchase an engraving machine to make labels.

New black and white plastic tags are being placed on at least 300 trees, Mr. Halma said. The tags give the trees' common and scientific names and origins.

Mr. Halma is supervising the acquisition and planting of the new trees.

"Our double-flowering almond is getting old and should be replaced, and we're short on oaks," he said. "As far as I can tell, Dr. Curtis planted just one oak. We also want to add some willows." Ali in all, he hopes to have 200 varieties on campus.

One of Mr. Halma's goals is to plant a true cedar at Cedar Crest.

"They don't do best here," he said, "but we'll try."

REAGAN AT U. OF TENNESSEE



President Reagan met last week with U. of Tennessee Chancellor Jack E. Reese, right, and Warren Neal, dean of business, for a briefing on economic growth.